

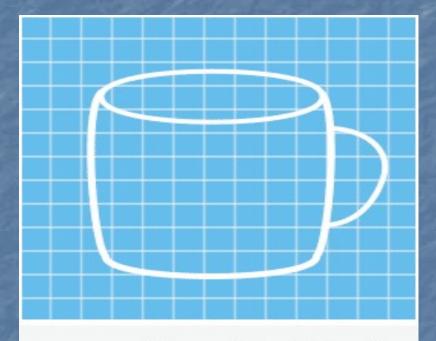
3D Printing

- What is it?
- When did it start?
- What are the methods?
- What machinery is required?
- What software is required?
- What is the process?
- How do I get started?

3D Printing – What is it?

3D Printing is a process for making a physical object from a three-dimensional digital model, typically by laying down many successive thin layers of a material. It brings a digital object, its Computer Aided Design (CAD) representation, into its physical form by adding material, layer by layer.

3D Printing – How it works



Start with a 3D CAD file either by creating the 3D model or scanned with a 3D scanner

Industrial Revolution(S)

1st - 18th & 19 century in America & Europe

steam engine, iron, textiles

2nd - 1870 to 1914

steel, oil, electricity, mass production

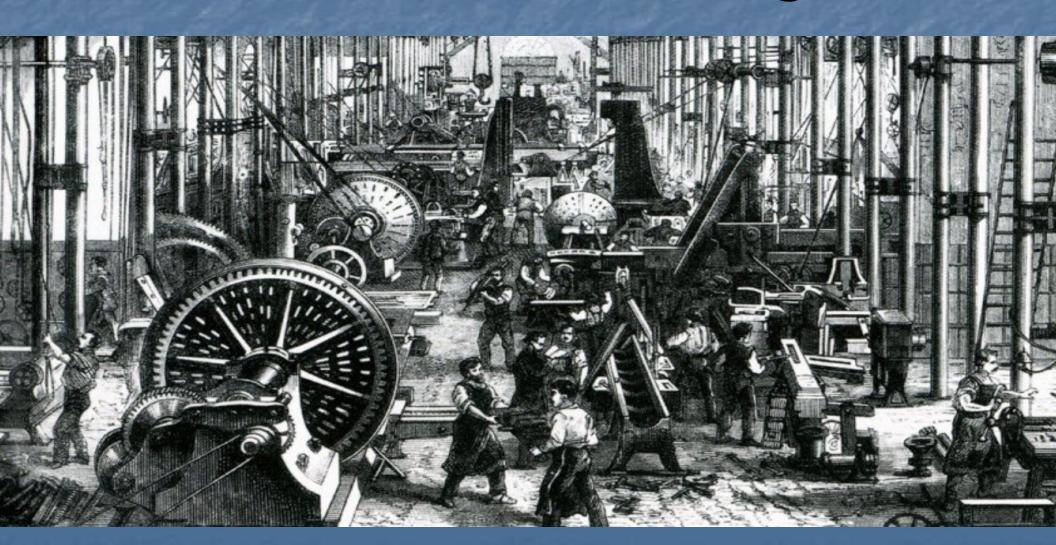
3rd - 1980's to present

digital revolution, computers, internet, information technology

4th – Now

- builds on digital revolution, emerging technologies
- robotics, artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, quantum computing biotechnology, Internet of Things (IoT), 3D printing, autonomous vehicles

1800's Manufacturing



1940' Manufacturing



Today's Manufacturing



3D Printing - Development

Combination of Emerging Technologies

- Computers & Electronics
 - Microprocessor (1971)
- Computer Numeric Control (CNC)
 - MIT Servomechanisms Lab (Early 1940's)
 - Stepper Motor (1960-1980)
- Computer Aided Design (CAD)
 - MIT Sketchpad (Mid 1960's)
 - **3D** (1970's)
 - Solid Modeling (1980's)

3D Printing – Key Events

- 1980 First Patent Application
 - Dr. Kodama, Japan
- 1986 Stereolithography Apparatus (SLA)
 - Charles Hull, 3D Systems Corporation
- 1989 Selective Laser Sintering (SLS)
 - Carl Deckard, University of Texas
- 1992 Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM)
 - Scott Crump, Stratasys Inc.
- 2007 First system under \$10,000
 - 3D Systems
 - RepRap concept of an open source, self-replicating 3D printer
- 2009 First Kit Printer
 - Based on RepRap concept

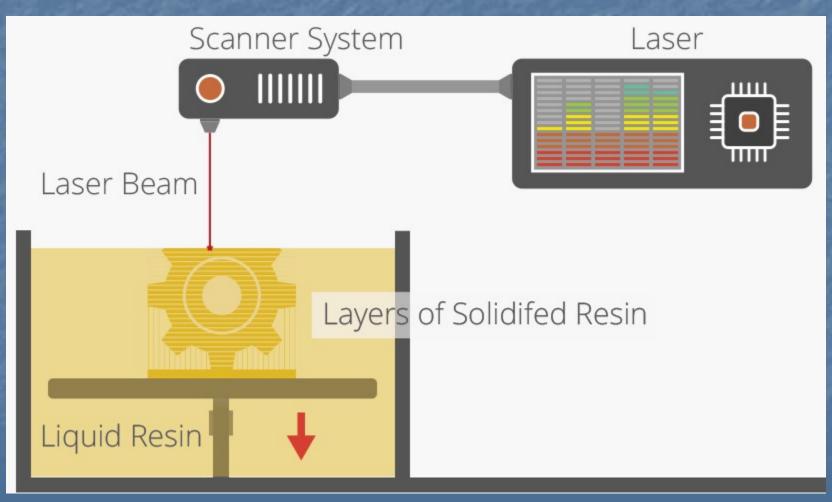
3D Printing Matures

- The cost of 3D printers has plummeted
- The accuracy of 3D printing has improved and continue to get better
- The machines are user-friendly (anyone can use them) It's easier to design 3D models thanks to free software programs
- Innovators continue to push the envelope, keeping things fresh and exciting

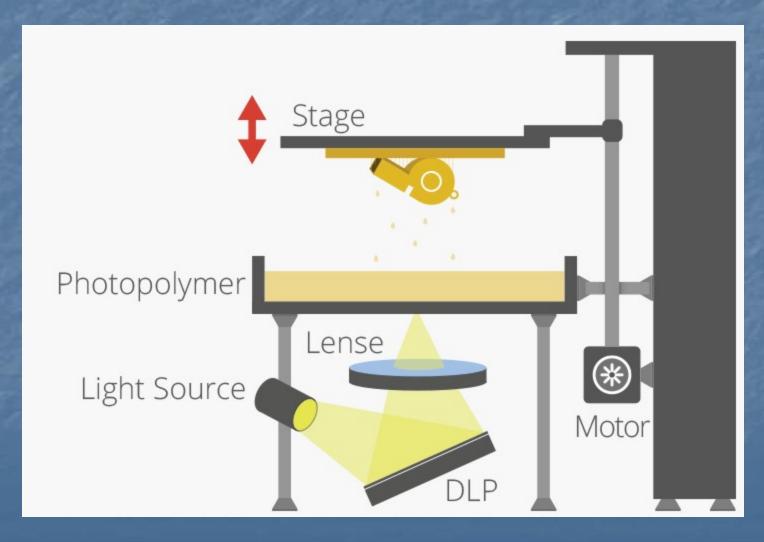
3D Printing

- Industrial Applications
 - Rapid Prototyping
 - Specialized Production
 - Large & Expensive Machines
- Medical
 - Organ Reproduction
 - Prosthetics
- Personal Use
 - Lowest Cost
 - Open Source Designs
 - Kits Easy to build
 - Ideal for the hobbyist

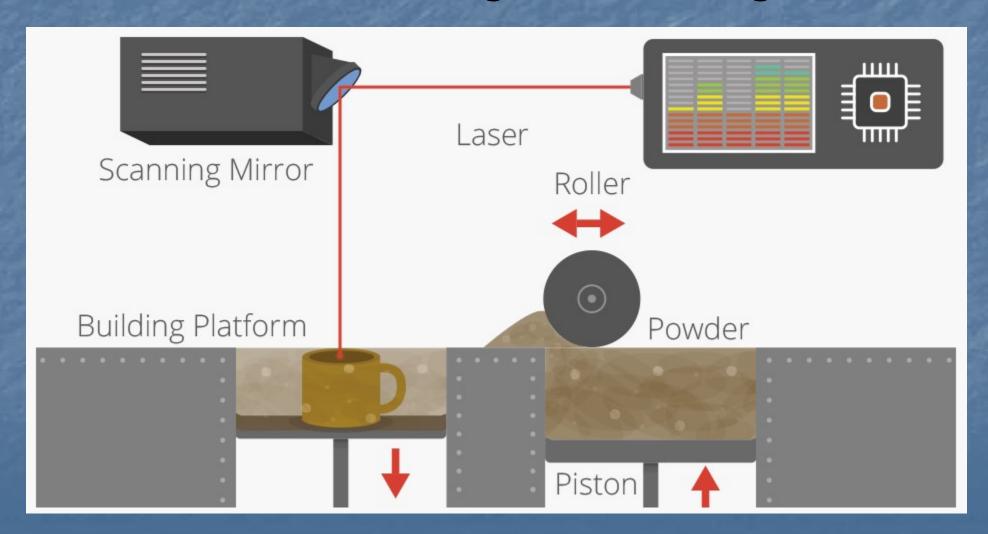
3D Printing — Processes Stereolithography



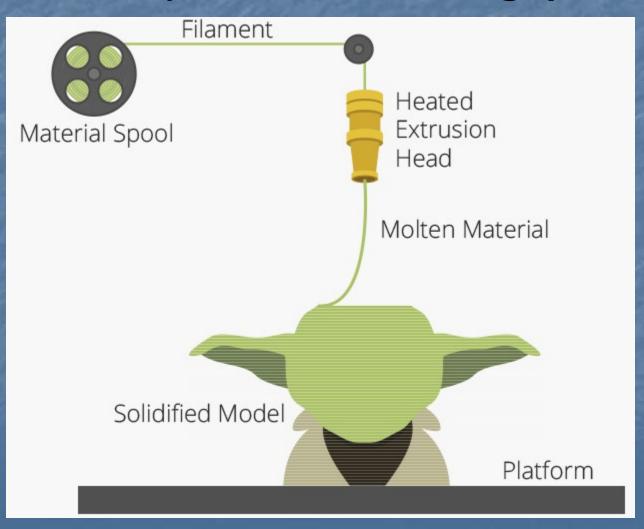
3D Printing — Processes Digital Light Processing (DLP)



3D Printing — Processes Laser Sintering/Laser Melting



3D Printing — Processes Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM)



3D Printing – Materials

Plastics

- ABS
- PLA
- PETG
- Carbon Fiber

Metals

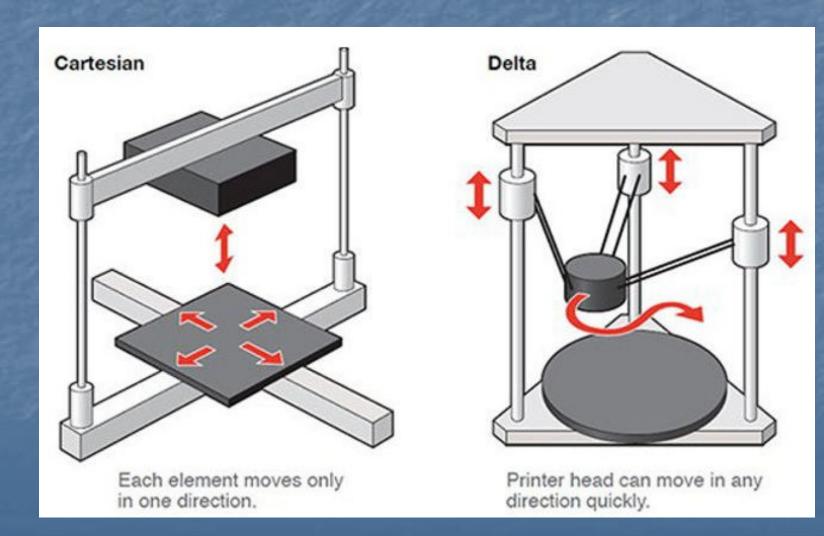
- Aluminium & Cobalt derivatives
- Stainless Steel
- Gold & Silver

Ceramics

Requires Firing & Glazing

- Paper
- Bio Materials
 - Replacement Body Parts
- Food
 - Sugar & Chocolate
 - Pasta & Meat
- Concrete
 - Home Construction
- Other

3D Printing Machines Motion Types



3D Printing Machines (FDM)

Cartesian

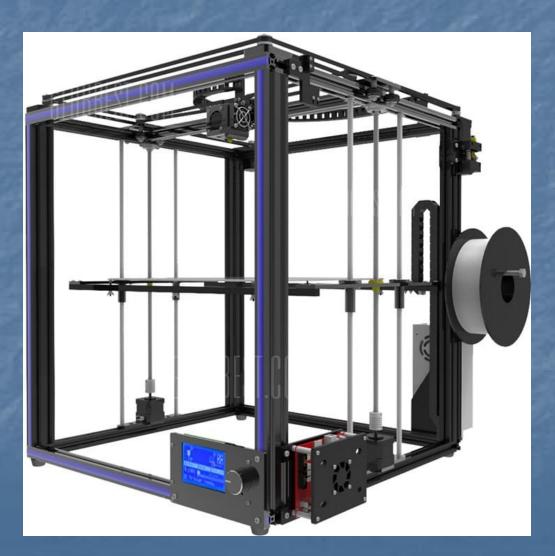
- Simple Design
- Lowest Cost



3D Printing Machines (FDM)

Core XY

- XY, Z
- Cartesian Variation
- Increased Complexity
- Increased Cost



3D Printing Machines (FDM)

- Rostock
- Kossel
- Delta
 - □ A, B, C
 - X, Y, Z
- Increased Complexity
- Increased Cost
- Improved Quality



- Motion
 - Stepper Motor
 - Drive
 - Timing Belt
 - Lead Screw
 - Carriage
 - Linear Bearing
 - Linear Guide or Shaft
 - Wheels & Bearings

Extrusion

- Filament Feed
 - Stepper Motor
 - Extruder Drive Gear
- HotEnd
 - Heater
 - **250°C (480°F)**
 - Thermistor
 - Nozzle
 - .2 .7mm



- HeatBed
 - Printed Circuit Board
 - Aluminum Plate with Heater
 - 100 500 Watts
 - 100°C (212°F)
 - Thermistor
- Print Surface
 - Usually Glass
 - Adhesion

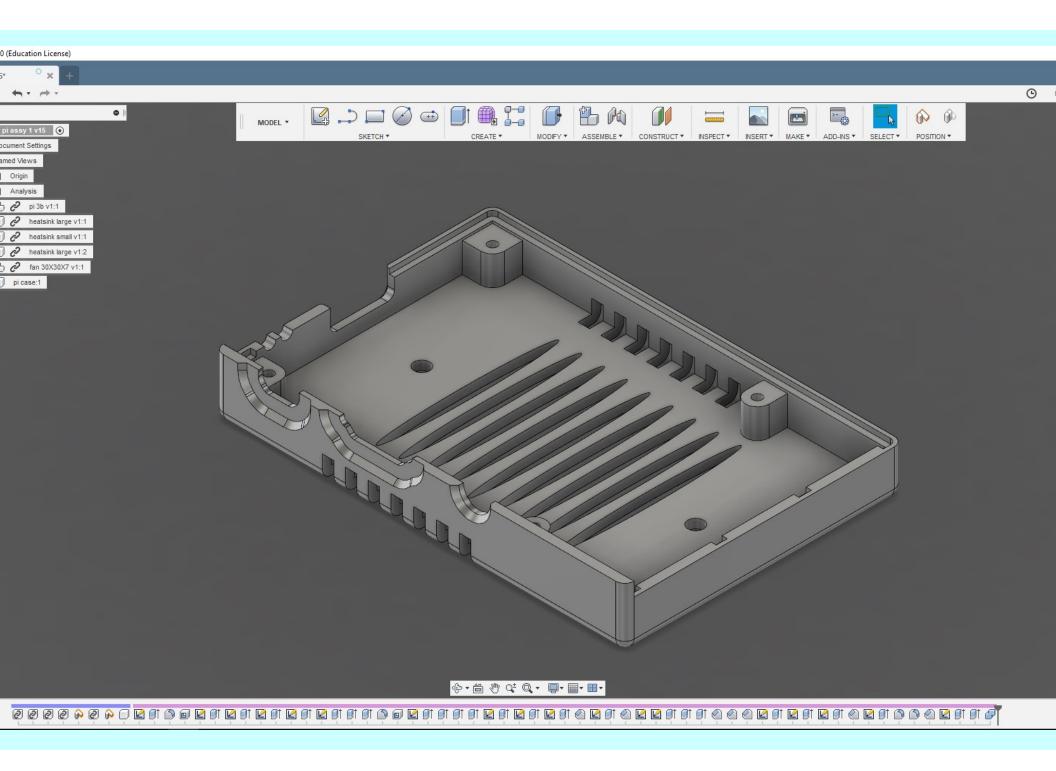
- Electronics
 - Power Supply
 - Stepper Motors
 - HotEnd
 - HeatBed
 - Higher wattage uses AC line
 - Controller
 - User Interface
 - Display, Touch Screen, USB, Wifi
 - Motor Drive
 - Limit Switches
 - Temperature Control

3D Printing – Making it Work!

- Computer Aided Design (CAD)
 - Create 3 dimensional virtual model
- Slicer
 - Slices virtual model into layers
 - Creates machine control file
 - **Printing Material**
 - Wide array of plastics
 - Some include metal, wood or carbon fiber
- 3D Printer
- Learn to speak metric

Computer Aided Design (CAD)

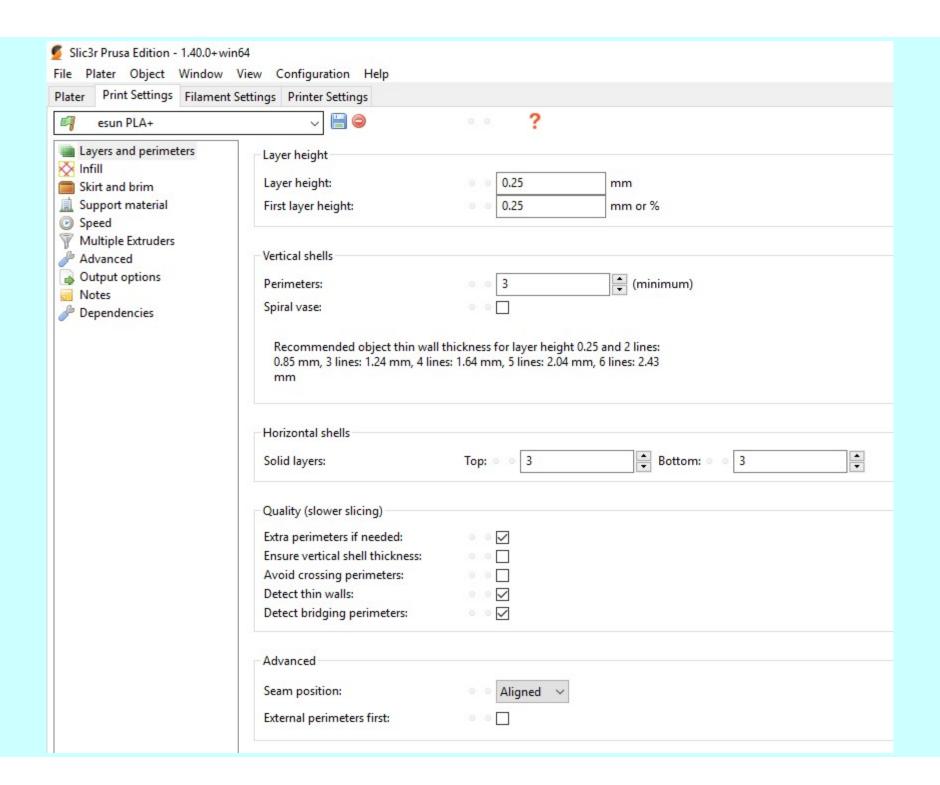
- Free Software
 - Sketchup
 - FreeCad
 - Tinkercad
 - Blender
 - Fusion 360
 - Parametric Modeling
 - OpenSCad
 - Parametric Modeling
 - Programming Language
 - Many more
- Create .stl (Stereolithography) file



Slicer

- Recreates model from .stl file
- Cuts model into layers
 - Hundreds of variables
 - Print Layer parameters & Speed
 - Material Size, Temperature, Cooling
 - Printer Type, Size, Extruder, Firmware
- Generate .gcode file
- Free Software
 - Slic3r
 - Cura
 - Others

- 1.40.0+win64 Window View Configuration Help Filament Settings Printer Settings ete 💢 Delete All 🥞 Arrange 🔘 🥥 📚 Layer editing Print settings: esun PLA+ esun PLA+ Filament: esun PLA+ Printer: eSun PLA+ Fill density: 20% Support: None Brim: Export STL... Name C:/Users/Ron/AppDat... 1 1 1 0.25 0.25 1 Layer 90.00 x 61.00 x 13.00 ✓ Show Feature types Travel Retractions Unretractions Shells Facets: 11670 (1 shells) view Layers Manifold: Yes



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; generated by Slic3r Prusa Edition 1.40.0+win64 on 2018-07-14 at 10:15:45
;
; external perimeters extrusion width = 0.50mm
; perimeters extrusion width = 0.50mm
; infill extrusion width = 0.50mm
; solid infill extrusion width = 0.50mm
; top infill extrusion width = 0.50mm
M107
M190 S65; set bed temperature and wait for it to be reached
M104 S215 ; set temperature
G28 : home all axes
Gl Z5 F5000 ; lift nozzle
Mll7 "Printing..."
; Filament gcode
M109 S215; set temperature and wait for it to be reached
G21 ; set units to millimeters
G90 ; use absolute coordinates
M82 ; use absolute distances for extrusion
G92 E0
G1 E-0.80000 F1800.00000
G92 E0
G1 Z0.250 F9000.000
G1 X54.962 Y17.032
G1 E0.80000 F1800.00000
G1 X55.365 Y15.897 E0.86062
G1 X56.123 Y14.672 E0.93310
G1 X57.050 Y13.764 E0.99846
G1 X57.874 Y13.220 E1.04815
G1 X58.663 Y12.864 E1.09170
G1 X59.530 Y12.632 E1.13691
G1 X60.555 Y12.528 E1.18874
G1 X146.713 Y12.529 E5.52591
G1 X147.470 Y12.594 E5.56414
G1 X148.507 Y12.831 E5.61766
G1 X149.454 Y13.262 E5.67006
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3D Printing - Materials

- Types
 - PLA, ABS, PETG, Flex and more
 - Hybrid Wood, Metal, Carbon Fiber
 - Water Soluble
- Colors
 - Opaque
 - Translucent

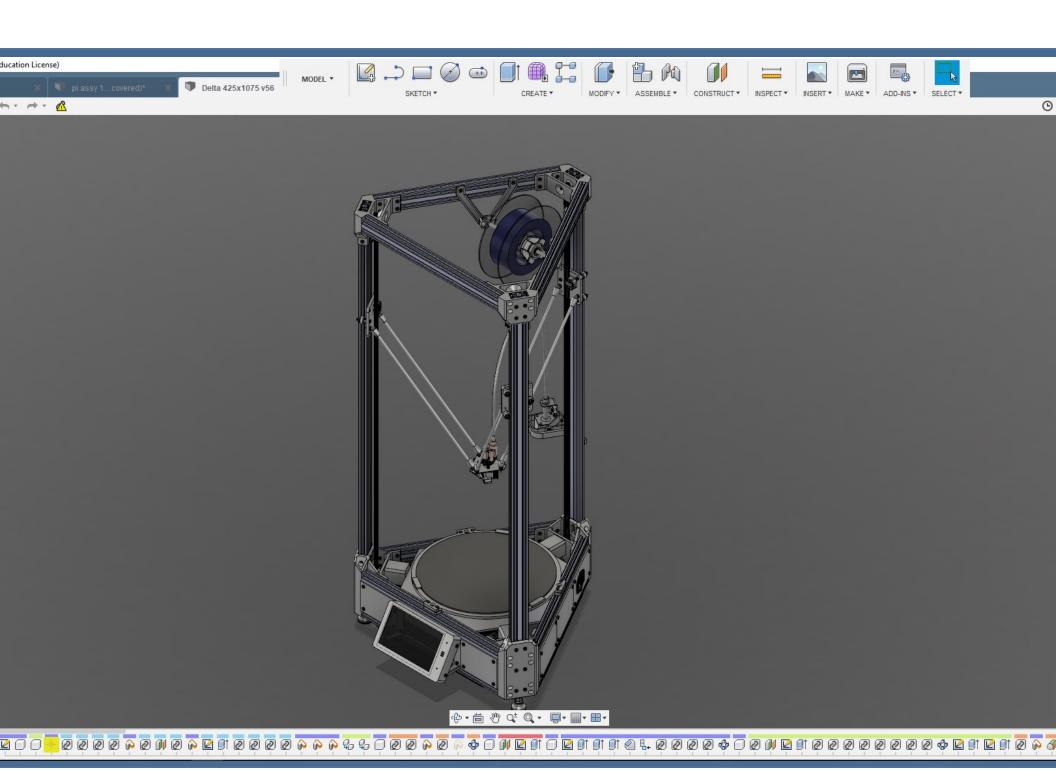


Let's print something

My Printer

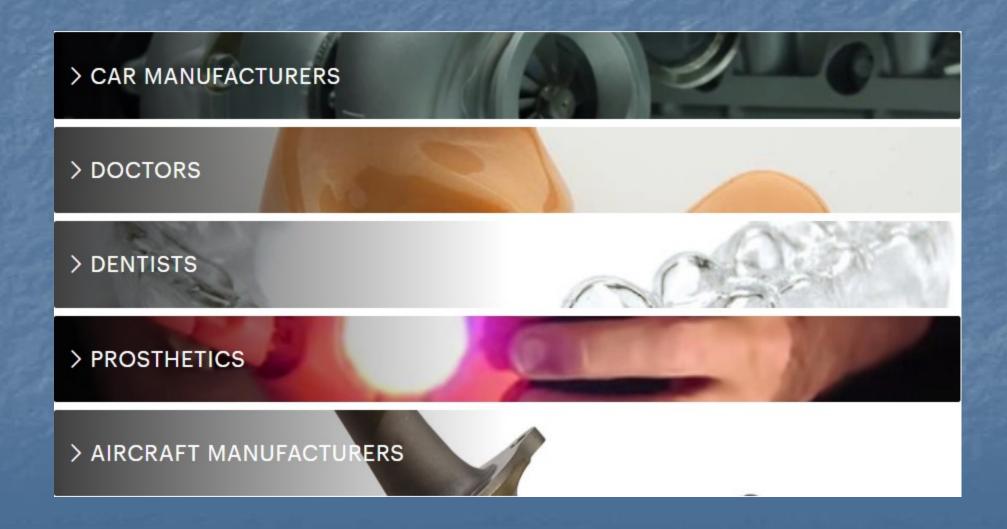
Delta

- Print volume: 300mm dia. X 400mm high
- Accuracy
 - Precise motor control
 - Zero backlash
 - Minimize moving mass
- Fast
 - Can print at 150mm/sec (quality suffers as speed increases)
 - Preheat: ambient to print temperatures in 2 ½ min.

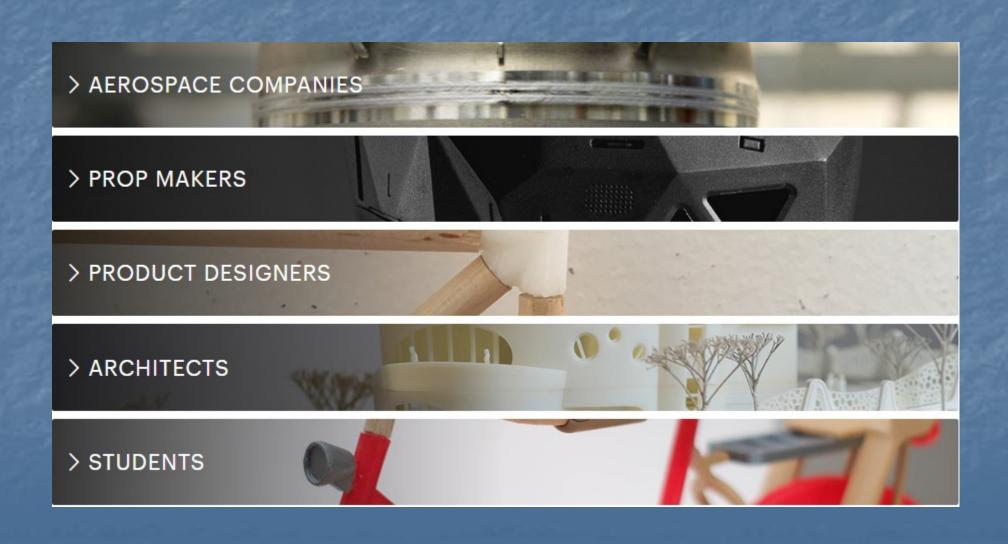




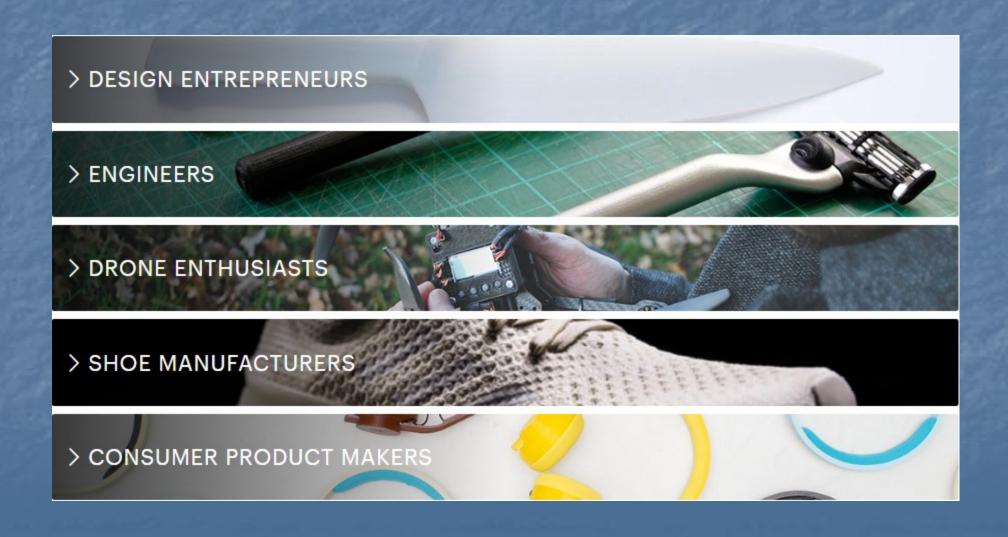
Who is using 3D printing?



Who is using 3D printing?



Who is using 3D printing?



3D Printing - How to get started

Research

- Read and study
- What do you want to do?

Choose a printer

- Materials
- Purchase or build your own?
- Budget

Fine tuning

Experimentation

3D Printing Resources

reprap.org
3dprinting.com
3dprintingindustry.com

openbuilds.com

grabcad.com

youtube.com

google.com

amazon.com

- thingiverse.com
- youmagine.com
- cults3d.com